COMPIDED THE TARIFF BILL.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1886.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE IRIAH PELIEVE GOOD WILL COME OUT OF TORY PERSECUTION.

Indiamo Princo Perdinand Willing to Mount a Throne-The War Cloud Grow-ing Blacker - Great Increase in War Ships, Canacoo, and Gune-Feuts of the Pasters-A Fresh Crank will Try 12 The Mon to Jolly Mood-Cost of the Compappright, 1886, by Tax Box Printing and Publishing As-

LONDON, Dec. 18 .- The Tory policy of the oppression and suppression of the Irish, openly declared a few weeks ago, is progressing in a manner that is very pleasing to its shorteighted advocates. The arrest of Dillon, O'Brien, and others at Loughres on a charge of conspiracy, because they accepted money deited with them by the peasants as evidence of their willingness to pay promptly any living rent for their holdings, is followed by a general reaching out for Irish members of Parliament who are encouraging their constituents in their struggle. Your Dublin correspondent telegraphs that the text of the documents isaned by Justice J. C. O'Donnell, and addressed to Dillon, O'Brien, William K. Redmond, and others, orders them to some to court on next Thursday to show why they shouldn't be tried for conspiring to keep harmless landlords out of their rent in a way that is harmful to the

ce of her Majesty, the Queen, her crown,

and dignity. Dillon requested the Judge before whom he was taken to compel the drunken official who arrested him to show cause why he should not be made to account for the pessants' bank notes which he tore, as well as for the gold unsecounted for. The Tory press gloats over what it is pleased to call the admirable attitude of the Government. Its tone is most venomous against the Irish. It reaches out to mical lengths for evidences of Irish wickedness. Yesterday the Telegraph, in a long and tearful leader, begged Englishmen to observe that all but two of New York's wicked Alderhow dreadful it would be to have such men governing Ireland. The Government is congratulated upon its pluck in going ahead on a tyrannical basis without waiting for the apcaching Parliament to confer special powers of oppression, and is assured of joyful aid in tting all the power it may want. When Parliament does meet, the Tory camp will be as peaceful and happy as possible, like Charleston

before the earthquake. At the same time the Irish are not without their causes for self-congratulation. United Ireland, while moving a part of its plant to some spot where the Tories are unable to find and confiscate it, is urging Irishmen on, and is reminding the loaders that it will be easier to try them for conspiracy than to find a jury that will convict them. Dillon fights every step of the way toward prison with a degree of gameness that drives even the Tory press to acknowledge he has the courage of his fanaticism. Everyody feels that the Tories, in spite of their energy, have bitten off a good deal more than their teeth can take care of. First, they will have to put in jail the entire bunch of patriots

good things are said of him. He is young and handsome, speaks as many languages as he can ever need, and when a budding Lieutenant he spent his money upon his comrades in princely style. He would suit democrats to se is no dude, but wears his bair in a stiff, partless brush, and yet he has a Bourbon nose that might endear him to any royalist. His only vice is a passion for collecting birds and he has made the finest ornithological collection in Europe. He has pleased Queen Victoria by saying se is unworthy to succeed such a Gustavus olphus sort of a man as Prince Alexander and he has shown a humble spirit by recogniz ing the Czar's claims upon Bulgaria's affection and by declaring his unwillingness to become her Prince without the consent of Russia, which

fought and bled for Bulgaria's independence. It was hoped at first that all these good traits would soften the Czar and, by removing the biggest bone of contention, give Europe anlease of peace, for every one seems to feel the fight coming, though no one knows exment akin to that which tells us when we see a few fighting dogs bristling around that there is

going to be a fight somewhere.

That the Governments as well as the citizens believe that trouble is coming is every day made plainer. In France the policy of allence and apparent friendliness, which is usually observed by members of the Government up to the last moment, has been thrown aside. Th members of both Houses are beginning to express the feelings of the people. Cidmenceau tells the Deputies that they cannot ignore the hostile preparations going on beyond the Bhine, and he is wildly cheered. Boulanger comes a bigger man every day, and every day some new scheme is broached for making the army more formidable. When the Reichstag feels hurt because the Government, mean ing Bismarck, which wants more soldiers doesn't ask for them itself or tell just why they are wanted, they are plainly told by the Minister of War that such an explanation would endanger the peace of Europe, which Germany is trying to maintain. When Bismarck does say why he wants another small army, he will bably add something which will give food

for thought. Italy, too, is working hard to be ready whatever happens. The feeding of 400,000 men has a provided for, and the furnishing of a milbeen provided for, and the turbing the army is going actively on. Even little Switzerland, which, by the way, has just elected a President and a Vice-President without being noticed, is showing military spirit. The National Council has olded to increase the store of war material right off. The troops are exercising hard wherever they can flud enough level ground for the purpose, and the army is being rapidly put in readiness to take part in the field at a

Many Frenchmen believe the aght will be

brought about by a sudden summons from lermany to disarm, which will be answered by an invitation to come on, and a big war. Why thing else, should take such a step is hard to guess, unless it be to settle the matter once for all, and get rid of the burden of an overgrown army. A fight between these countries now would make all the fights that ever were look small. On the peace effective basis France has 472,000 men, against Germany's 469,000, without counting one-year volunteers. War vossels and cannons are constantly being added, and two beautifully bankrupt nations will

Meanwhile the Socialists all over Europe are busy with their plans for doing away with fighting governments. The Paris Socialists have just held a meeting to discuss the proble of giving employment to men who were out of work. The meeting, which was held in the Salle Rivoll, was remarkable for the moderation and force of the speakers, and for the good appearance they presented. The men in office, Clemenceau, Floquet and the like, who pass as friends of the masses, were hauled sharply over the coals, and were informed that cialists did not want them for leaders.

Two Communists, who have been sentenced to prison, one for threatening De Freyeinst, and the other for affronting a Judge, have had some sport with their Judge. One, who had stolen some food, gently reminded the Judge who sentenced him that he (the Judge) was lazy and idle and did not work for a living, and that he should be careful lest the prisoner and his fellows among the people should cut off his salary, or something worse, and make it impossible for him to go on Hving comfortably.

The committee appointed by the Lord Mayor to find out what can be done to relieve the great distress here has made its first report. It thinks that no public fund nor any departure from the existing system of relief is called for. The London Socialists are not pleased by this report, and they propose a new scheme for showing that they are in earnest. On New Year's day, if the plan is carried out, several thousand unemployed men, with their wives and families, will march to the poorhouses and relief agencies and make it plain that a change to the poorhouses at least. West End tradesnen, who are made anxious and unhappy by the demonstrations of the poor have met and told what they want as well as they are able. They want the police to prevent anybody from neeting in Trafalgar square, and plead as a reason for this demand the expense and annoyance of boarding up their windows, in addition to the personal risk and the increased insurance rates. The proposal to turn the stony, flag-covered surface of Trafalgar square into a surface covered with grass and flowers is being trotted out, and is anxiously discussed again, the idea being to make it impossible for the Socialists to meet there without treading on the grass.

The fasting business, which is beginning to correspond over here to New York's fever of Brooklyn Bridge jumping, has been revived with the close of Morlatti's fif y days' fast, The conclusion of that feat is interesting in many ways. Even if Merlatti did cheat a little. as his unkind rivals suggested, he certainly did starve enough for the money he got. He was so nearly dead that the surgeons were an-

it is said by the doctors that the man could not somible have lived but for the eare that was taken of him, and the condition of the atmoshere wherein he was kept &c. To your cor respondent, Meriatti, who was almost too feele to raise his hand, said he really had done what he asserted, and that after the first few days hunger ceased to produce a steady pain. It did bring on awful dreams and touches of nothing lively about it.

Sucei has passed through the first two weeks this fast. He tances and takes any amount f exercise, to show that his mysterious liquid a what does it. It evidently disgusts him that Meriatti should have besten his record on pure

luck, and no liquid. But the lasting deeds of both men, as well as those of Jacques, the fasting enthusiast of London, are to be dwarfed unless Alberto Monanzo is deceitful. This gentleman, who is also an Italian, declares that they are but chil dren in the fasting line, and that he will led them know what ! fasting really is with his ilquid, which he ground out of a plant on the pampas of South America. He proposes to fast

ix months. But to do full justice to the fasting business it is necessary to go back into history's denth and bring out the champion, who has remained in undeserved obscurity. On Dec. 14, 1810, at Dover, a landsip covered up a Kentish pla The wise beast, so grave local history relates accepted things as they were, and remained in state of reflection until May 28 following, 160 days, when he was accidently excavated. He was alive, and went sedately and carnestly to work getting back his lost embonpoint. He got

, and then was made into hams. Another fasting animal appeared in a court of law at Canterbury yesterday in a poaching case wherein a gamekeeper was abot dead on the Eldridge estates. One of the arrested party turned informer. The police, acting on his information, went to the woods and dug up a bag buried by the gang eight days before. In it was found a pheasant still alive in spite of its wounds and fast.

The steamship Etruria, which brought a big load for this time of year, added another con-tingent to the swarms of Americans. Other ucky ones are flooking to cosey nooks along the Riviers. From Nice your correspondent elegraphs that there is an unusually bright outlook in that sunshiny part of the world Everything is looking up, not excepting prices, unfailing signs of a prosperous season. Hun-drods of American citizens there stand a chance of learning what the big Irishmen whom they have been reading about are like. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who has grown very feeble, so much so that his devoted young rife can scarcely trot him around, has some hope of seeing Paraell at Nice in the course of the winter. Dillon, who is worn with overwork and severely shaken by his recent serious fail,

is advised by his physicians to go down there. and is urged by his friends to give ball and start forthwith. Although not very likely, his speedy departure is possible. At Nice he might run across the Prince of Wales, and might ease his feelings when carnival time legitimatises flinging things about by mistaking comething solid for comfits.

Baron Ferdinand Rothschild has left Nice for Algiers, but lots of millionaires are left to con-

Monte Carlo is getting daily more animated. Sir Frederick Johnson, Count Borehgrave, and other notable sports have arrived, and pigeon ting is in full swing, as well as pigeon plucking.

A recent New York addition to the pleasureseeking crowd in the south is W. E. Connor. He left the Grand Hotel here, where he spent a week, resterday, bound for Paris and Cannes. His object in coming here is to buy a yacht, and incidentally to selebrate his retirement from the market and his acquisition of a pile which was saved by getting out at the right time. All the week yacht |builders from various parts have been consulting with #Mr. Connor. but he has been disappointed in not wanted a yacht of a certain shape, certain dimensions, and wanted it go nineteen knots an hour, no matter what it cost, Builders said nor's plans. The inside furnishings were not to be so elaborate, for, as Connor says, England does not compare with America for that, but he wanted to avoid getting such a model of gorgeoussess as Vanderblit's recent creation. and then not be able to get home in time.

With Conner came over on the Etruria a dozen men who work in Wall street and hang upon the deceitful voice of the ticker. They found a lot more here and proceeded to jubilate. arrived a carnival of joy was held in the smoking room of the Hotel Metropole. Conner was in it and George W. Ballou. The crewd was exuitant at being 3,000 miles away and safe. There were one or two brokers present who did not look as happy as they might. All agreed in their private discussions, though, that Connor was out of it and bad financial cause to rejoice. They likewise agreed that Mr. Moresini had been walking to pleasant places. By the way, a few young Englishmen who had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Morosini's second daughter (Julia) while over here in August are still discussing that event in tones appropriate to one wandering through fine picture galleries. On Wadnesday a gay party of young financiers concluded to make the pilgrimage to Langham and congratulate, for no reason in particular, the venerable Leonard Jerome, who is now there. But the Chanceller of the Exchequer's father-in-law was not at home, and so the young men allowed their enthusiasm to boil over into the department of the hotel, which in mythological times would have been

run by Ganymede. An event in Paris more interesting than the first sters of the infant Ministry was the first hearing on Thursday of Paladilbe's opera 'Patrie." The libratto prepared by Sardou prevented the beauties of the powerful drama from being drowned in music. It was a grand night. Everybody was there but Rothschild. who is in mourning, and President Grevy. The grandchildren of Victor Hugo, Fiequet,

of the great event. All the royal family was there. The baby was brought dressed in the robe wherein each royal infant in the Queen's family has been baptized. The Dean of Windsor loaded the baby with these ames: "Alexander Albert Victor Henry." and it was handed weeping to the sponsor, and then to the nurse. When it was all over, everybody had lunch. Beatrice, who was lressed in plain gray, was present at the christening, and appeared doing well. The baby ports the title of "Highness," conferred upon him, and all his brothers and sisters to come. by the Queen, under her Majesty's royal sign manual and the great seal.

Mrs. Lucy Tempest has displayed originality by leaving her aloney to the Battersea Home for Lost Dogs on condition that the dogs shall fast on each auniversary of her death, an excellent plan for making them'sorry she died. Marie Colombier is very hard up. All her editors. They brought \$1,200, Sarah Bernhardt may rejoice.

On Tuesday Mary Anderson shone in a new light. The boat that was to take her from Bou-logne to Folkestone started while she was in the buffet. Mary got aboard by a steeplechase leap which caused every young Englishman reverentially to say, "By Jawve!" at regular intervals all during the passage.

BLECTION FRAUDS.

Many Arrests in St. Louis for Cheating at the

St. Louis, Dec. 18 .- The arrest of persons indicted yesterday for committing election frauds at the late elections continued last night, and at 10 o'clock eightoen of them had been brought to the United States Marshal's office. The arrest of others will follow as soon as the warrants can be served.

When the United States Court opened this morning a crowd of persons indicted for frauds at the late election were present with their attorneys. All of the judges of election so far arrested who are charged with receiving illegal votes pleaded not guilty, and were released on bond. This afternoon those charged with lilegal voting were arraigned. frauds at the late elections continued last

Cruiser No. 1. WASHINGTON. Dec. 18.—Chairman Herbert and Representative Norwood were to-day instructed by the lieuse Committee on Maval Affairs to draw up and present to the lieuse a resolution increasing to \$1.500. Ou the appropriation for the construction of cruser No. 1 (the Newark), and authorizing the Hecretary of the Nov's carect one of the bids already made, or to readvertise for proposals.

Meliday Presents for Everybedy. It may seem strange. Tel its true, that you can buy all thinds of wearing appears and household greeds, tucking furniture and carpets, at bottom cash prices, and have them charged to your account. A man can make his wife a present of a sikt dreas or a plank wrap, erhis wife can present him with a suit of clothes or an overcest, and part it out of her pin money. Just call once and leak through T. Keily's satable liment, at 200 8th av., cennetting with her. 102 list, and test West 17th at Stores open evenings until Christians to 920 f. M. Blace over the city of the content of the conten

MORRISON AGAIN DEFEATED THE HOUSE VOTES 149 TO 184 NOT TO

Twenty-sig Democrate Jote in the Negative and Six Republicane in the Affrontive-Free Members Absent Without Paire-Morrison Accepts his Defeat as Final. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The scene in the House to-day when the long-expected motion to take up the tariff question was made was

or five votes, and Mr. Randall said his side would have five majority.

It was half past I before the smaller business of the House was out of the way and Col. Morrison's opportunity same. Members suspended conversation and spectators in the galleries leaned forward to listen as he rose from his seat over on the Speaker's right and got recognition from Mr. Caritise. The scene was almost the counterpart of that of last summer, when Mr. Morrison made his second attempt and scored his second defeat. Even the language used by the Illinois free trader on the ruage used by the Illinois free trader on the wo occasions was the same. He said:

"Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve teelf into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the purpose of consider-

ing revenue bills." Mr. Randall, who sat in the same row of seats with Mr. Morrison, looked across the half dozen intervening desks at the Lilinoisian without banging a muscle of his determined-looking face. Then be slightly turned his head to look across to the Republican aide as McKinley, the little Napoleon of Ohio, rase to get the Speaker's oye. This, too, was a sepetition of last sestion's proceedings. Then as to-day, McKin-

ley's part was to say:
"And on that I demand the yeas and nays." There was no opportunity under the rules for debate, and all that remained to be done was to order the roll call. Several members had tally sheets on their deeps and followed the Clerk through the list. Forrison and Randall sat unconcernedly in their places as the roll

Clerk through the list. "Forrison and Randall sat unconcernedly in their places as the roll call went on, and careleasly chatted with stray members who passed down the aisles. Once they exchanged a few pleasant words with one another.

When the roll was first called through the yote was a tie. 142 to 143 but on the call of the absentees the Randall was many as a called the Randall men were in a majority of seven, which was reduced to six by the Speaker's rote. The total vote cast was 802 out of a possible \$22, the membership having been freduced from 325 by the death of Messrs, Arnot, Dowdney, and Price, all and Messrs, Arnot, Dowdney, and Republicans of 142 Democrates and six Republicans of 148 in all, and was approved by 131 Republicans who voted with Morrison. Those who changed ware 7. J. Campbell, Findar, and Vier is New York, and Finday, The Speaker of the Spe their testh can take cars of. First, they will have to ut in fail the eatire bunch of active in Perlament. Then there will be handredged by the present party to take the places of the politics in Perlament. Then there will be handredged by the present party to take the places of the politics in Perlament. Then there will be handredged by the present party to take the places of the politic party of the places of the politic party of the present party of the places of the politic party of the present party of the party of the present party of the present party of the party of th

Statica.)

Newers Scott, Mitchell, silover, Storm. Onics, Reese, and Tucker, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Mesera Little, whitney, Warner of Missouri, Honley, Gallinger, Pidocek, and Srowne of Indiana, who would have voted in the negative. Missouri liculey Gallinger, Fidence, and Srowne of Indiana, who would have voted in the negative.

Mr. Reagan of Texas lost his vote in a peculiar way. Although it had been announced for a week that the vote was to be inken to-day, Mr. Bragan decided to take a bath in the bath rooms which Congressmen who are so economical as to reduce the wasses of charwomen keep for their own use at Government expense at the Canitol. The absence of Mr. Reagan excited the utmost surprise, as there was a contest pending for the Senatorship in Texas, in which Mr. Reagan has an interest, and no one could assertian where he was. Finally, when the second call of the roll was completed and the result announced. Hr. Reagan entered the hall, looking flushed and fresh from the barber's hands. He announced with some embarrassment, that had he been present he should have voted for consideration. To his friends he said that he had been taking a bath, and bad not supposed that the vote would be taken so soon.

Mr. Mills of Texas, seeing this, said: "That will kill him for the Senatorship." A member of the Ways and Menns Committee, who was acting in opposition to the motion, instantly inquired: "What will kill him in Texas—the bath or the vote?" Mr. Mills made no response. Mr. Hisnehard (Dem. La.) suncounced that his coleague, Mr. King, who was absent with the leave of the House, was unable to secure a pair. If he had been present be would have voted ays.

Owing to the deaths of Measrs. Dowdney, Ar-

his colleague. Mr. King. who was absent with the leave of the House, was unable to secure a pair. If he had been present to secure a pair. If he had been present to would have voted ays.

Owing to the deaths of Mesers. Dowdney, Arnot, and Price, the membership of the House is reduced to 322. There were 303 votes cust and seven pairs announced, showing that five members were absent without pairs. These were Mesers. Alken of South Carolina (who has never qualified as a member of the House). Elisberry of Ohio, King of Louisiana, Reagan of Texas, and Reed of North Carolina.

Tweaty-six Democrats voted in the nagative. Of these New York contributed five, Mesers. Bliss, Merriman, Mulier, Spriggs, and Stahlmecker; Pennsylvania five, Mesers. Boyle, Curtin. Ermentrout, Randall, and Sowden: Ohio seven, Mesers. Foran, Goddes. Lelevre, Seney, Warner, Wilkins, and Campbell: Louisiana four, Mesers, Gay, Irion, St. Martin, and Wallace: New Jersey two, Mesers, Green and Madace: Illinois two, Mesers, Green and Merchade: Illinois two, Mesers, Green and Mesers, Heyden and Stone of the former, State, and Nelson, Strait, Wakefield, and Warte of the latter, Mesers, T. J. Campbell, Pindar, and Viele of New York, Findlay of Maryland, and Stone and Hayden of Massachusetts, who last year voted against the consideration of the bill, to-day voted in the affirmative. Mr. James of New York who last year voted to consider, to-day voted in the affirmative. Mr. James of New York who last year voted to consider to-day voted in the season, Mr. Morrison asys that he will not again endeavor to reach his bill. He regards the vote as final.

"Will there be a vote upon the Hewitt Custom Administration bill?" was asked.

"Now Mr. Hewitt discovers that, in permitting his measure, which for the most part would receive general support, to be incorporated in the Morrison bill, he has lost the opportunity of the House, and it can on

month set apart for such motions. It is almost certain that the bill could not receive a two-thirds vote, and Mr. Hewitt will be Mayor of New York city when the time shall come, when alone that motion can be made."

It is quite as certain that it will not be reported from the Ways and Means Committee, our of the most vigorous representatives of protection upon that committee, should be an authority, He Says: ity, He says:
Mr. Morrison will not permit the Hewitt
bill to come from that committee. There is no
way in which it can be brought out of the com-

Washington, Dec. 18.—The scene in the House to-day when this long-expected motion to take up the tariff question was made was quiet and commonplate in the extreme. There were a few more visitors in the scalleries than usual, and more members were in their seats than have been seen here this session, but there was no stir or bustle as the time to take the vote drew mear, and even when the result was announced there was only the faintest ripple of applause. The Morrison men gave up the fight this morning before Congress met. Col. Morrison said he would be beaten by four or five votes, and Mr. Randall said his side would have five majority.

It was half past I before the smaller business of the House was out of the way and Col. Morrison's opportunity same, Hembers suspended conversation and spectators in the galleries leaned forward to listen as he rose from his seat over on the Speaker's right and got recognition for the surplus and taxation may be reduced.

Not Likely to Sall Until after the Holldays-

Br. Howley Sails.
As the steamship Pennland of the Red Star line was backing out of her dock to start for Antwerp yesterday morning a tail and handsome Catholic clergyman with a smooth face stood on the starboard gangway. Bome of the people who stood on the pier seeing their friends off thought the tall man was Dr. Mo-Glynn. But it was the Rev. M. F. Howley of the Newfoundland diocese, who was starting for Rome. He was a schoolmate of Dr. McGlynn's at Rome, and they have always been close

Dr. Howley said to a Sun reporter that he was going to Rome on business connected with his own diocese, and his mission bad nothing to do with his friend Dr. McGlynn. "I have seen him several times in the last few days," said Dr. Howley, "and I would have

will not go until after the holidays, and probably not for several weeks. His call is not preent, and I presume he will take his time. I am sure that he has not been summoned to

hood that he has neglected his duties as a priest.
Beveral Catholic clersymen said yeterday that any attempt to show that Dr. McGlynn had not attended to his duties would be ridiculous.
"I don't think," said Father Dougherty of St. Monica's, "that any clergyman in the city spends more hours in the confessional than Dr. McGlynn. He has done a wonderful work in St. Stephen's parish, and to talk of his neglecting his duties is nonsense." All the clergymon talked to said they had never heard that Dr. McGlynn had any enemies.

ROSES AND FROST AND CABLE ROADS. If the Cable Company to Satisfied Nobody

of transporting people about this city is whistling cheerfully over the adverse decision of the Court of Appeals in refusing to grant it permission to go ahead with its work. Charles P. Shaw, the company's attorney, telegraphed from Albany yesterday, saying:

The Court fully sustains our views of section 16 of the act of 184; also on time and surface road questions. The Court sticks only on our plans and the matter of the supervisors. The opinion is able and accurate on facts One by one opposition roses have faded and a near frost will will them all.

An associate explained that the reference to plans meant that the Court thought the plans plans meant that the Court inought the plans were not definite enough as to details and form of construction. The reference to the Supervisors grew out of a defect in the law of 1875 itself. The law requires provision for forfeiture of the company's rights to the Supervisors of the county in case of failure to build according to charter. There are no provisions in the company's charter for forfeiture.

"What are you going to do about it?" was asked.

"What are you going to do about it? was asked.
"We may have a reargument, but if we find we can't cure the alleged defects that way we will reconvene the Mayor's Commission, which is a live body yet, and alter our charter to suit the views of the Court. We are making headway, and we'll let contracts before the June roses bloom."
ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Counseller Sickles, who edits the reports of the Court of Appeals, has been allowed to see the decision of the court in the cable railway case. The document is you minous, and deals with five questions, namely:

namely: First-Did the Rapid Transit act of 1878 au-First—Did the Rapid Transit act of 1878 authorize the construction of cable surface railways in New York city? This the Court decides affirmatively.

Becond—Did Mayor Edson's commissioner correctly fix the time within which the railways should be constructed? This the Court also decides affirmatively.

Third—Did the Jacob Sharp General Surface Railroad act curtait or abridge the rights or affect the status of the Cable Company? The Court says no to this query.

Fourth—Does the charter of the Cable Company fairly protect the city of New York? The Court says no. Court says no.

Fifth—Are the plans of the constructions proposed by the Cable Company sufficiently definite? The Court says no.

Counsellor Cowen obtained from the Court a stay of the remittitur this afternoon so as to enable the Cable Company to get the Court to reconsider the questions on which the case was decided.

Bribery in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—In the case of Republican Senatur-sleet McDonald of the Jackson-Lawrence district, charged with using money illegally at the recur election, the Democratic attorneys, although they had more witnesses, concluded that they had made a case against McDonald to so before the Legislature with, and have ceased taking testimony.

Unter of the witnesses ununument Joday before the United States Commissioner in the alleged election frauds cases, refused to leavily, on the ground that the Commissioner had no jurisdiction. The Commissioner, who is a Young and lacaperienced attorney, confraeed that he did not know what to do, and postponed action until Monday. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18 .- In the case of Repub-

Eight Months in Juli for Baying a Horoc. WATERBURY, Dec. 18.-Mrs. Elizabeth Tyrrell disappeared, and his wite orought repeats to the the barse, which had not been paid for in full. In a Winsted court judgment was given against Mrs. Tyrrell, with \$1 damages and \$50 costs. She peremeterity refused sattis, and was taken to Litchised jail. There she has languished for eight meanths, rowing venteance all the time. At last Higgs was discovered in a Western State, was entited to this State, arrested, and tried for obtaining money under false pretences, and tried for obtainbound over to the Superior Court.

No Christmas Table Should be without a bottle of Augustura Ritters, the world-ranowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Heware of counterfells.—Ade.

Nothing Like It. There is no such other compendium of news, or mirror facultomperary history as Tas Wangle ses. 61 a year.

WAR IN THE RANKS OF LABOR. The Chicago Knights Withdraw Their Bele-

gates From the Trades Assembly. CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—It is announced to-day that District Assembly 1,755, of the Knights of Labor, has declared war on the Trades Assembly and withdrawn its delegates. Geo. Rodgers. bert Nelson, and John Foley. This is an acceptance in Chicago of the challenge on the part of the Federation of Trades Conference at Columbus against the Knights, and the move is of more importance than is apparent at first giance, when the fact is taken into consideration that Means. Rodgers, Foley, and Nelson have figured for a long time among the leaders of the labor organizations. They have been among the most active workers. Mr. Nelson has been a candidate for President of the assembly, George Rodgers is a momber of the State Executive and District Assembly 24 Executive Boards, and John Foley is also on the Executive Boards, and John Foley is also on the Executive Boards, and John Foley is also on the Executive Boards of 24.

It is denied that Grand Master Workman Powderly's order to the Knights to withdraw their delegates from the Trades Assemblies has reached here, but it is asserted that it is expected, and 1.755 has forestailed it. It is believed other assemblies will undoubtedly follow suit, and that the much anticipated war in the labor organizations has begun.

Samuel Gompars, President of the Folerais of more importance than is apparent at first

Samuel Gompers, President of the Federa-tion of Trades and Labor Unions which was formed at Columbus, Ohio, a week ago, said tion of Trades and Labor Unions which was formed at Columbus. Ohio, a week ago, said yesterday;

"If the Knights of Labor will pursue a conciliatory policy toward the trades unionists, I do not believe there will be any harsh feelings engendered between them. Should the Knights remain in their proper sphere and not encroach upon our field of operations, we can both live. A fight will hurt both of us. I hope the wise counsels of the best men on both sides will prevail. Trades unionists must not be interfered with. The Knights policy of interfering in disputes between employers and employed, when the employed are organized as trades unionists, will not be permitted. Neither will their wholesale initiation of scabs' into their order be permitted to go on. This is all we asked of the Knights, and we expect that they will concede it to us. The threatened withdrawal of Knights of Labor from organizations where trade and labor unions are is none of our doing. I believe that it is only in special instances that it will occur.

"We have assurances from the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers, of which Mr. Wethe, who was not at the meeting in Columbus, is President, that he will not cooperate with the Knights, as a great many of them suppose. They will remain as they are. They saked that we insert a free trade plank for our platform, and when we said we could not they said they could not join the federation."

The Cable Railway Company, which has Having been unable through imperfect organization to make a successful fight, they have sought assistance from the flint glass workers. A condition of their reception will be a return to work. When they have returned the griev ances of which they complained, and which brought about a strike in the factory, will be considered by the Executive Board of the flint

considered by the Executive Board of the flint glass workers.

"The men engaged in our calling," said an officer of the flint glass workers, "are limited. We stand alone as an organization, and have our unions all over the country. We are not united to any other body of workers, either trades unions or Knights of Labor, and we deprecate the action of certain persons who sought to secure as members in their particular organizations the men employed is the druggist ware work. Hardly had they began to organize them when this trauble began. As it was not our bringing about, we waited for the result, When at last the men in that trouble sought counsel and help from us, we promised to extend it, but on the conditions named. We have very few difficulties in our relations with employers,"

CLEAR THE WAY TO THE BRIDGE

Are These Two Telegraph Poles to Block the Narrow Sidewalk Forever ! Ever since that bright May morning when President Arthur started from the New York declare the great structure open to the public. people have complained of the approaches to the New York entrance and asked if they were to be improved in any way. Folks rich enough o visit European cities have come back and said that the approaches to structures in Europe of a very ordinary character, compared to our big bridge, are far superior. The people that have stayed at home and attended to business every day and been compelled to cross the bridge at night have mentioned incidentally that the trouble of the day began when they got near the bridge entrance.

The extension scross Chatham street to the walk on City Hall Park has given little rolled. A fair sample of an approach to the bridge is the walk from Frankfort street, in front of French's Hotel, to the right-hand entrance to the Brocklyn driveway. The walk is a dozen test wide in front of French's, and narrows sharply as it approaches the driveway. Twenty feet from the driveway two huge telegraph poles are planted in the walk. The walk is narrowed by these poles to five feet, and through that aperture thousands aqueeze every day, unless they are forced to take to the street, which there siants sharply toward the outb. Dozens of umbrellas were damaged in the effort of their owners to get through this aperture last night, and at times momentary blocks occurred. Many ploughed through the mud of the sianting street rather than get entangled in the throng caused by the narrow passage and the bulky and ugly telograph poles. ness every day and been compelled to cross the

A Fight to a Finish Broken Up. HAVANA, N. Y., Dec. 18.-A fight to a finish was broken up here late last night. The bruisers were Steve Boyle of Catharine, this county, and Jo O'Dounell of Union Paprings, a puglist of some note. Seventy-five persons paid fifty cents each to see the fight, the ring persons paid fifty cents each to see the fight, the ring being in the main building of the fair ground. The first round was draw, and the men retired to their corners, but just as they were coming up for a second onset a woman at the hotel near by creamed "Police!" with the vehemence of a frightened locomotive whistle, and entit the purjities and spectators flying in all directions. Deputy sheriff what and a posse of constables were at once in this building, and the way over a sixteen-foot board fence afforded the only means of escape. The men rolled and tumbed, feil over each other in the most lively manter and escaped. No arrests were made.

Jake Sharp If he wore a pair of McSwyny's waterproof shoes the secret would never lask out. From \$0 to \$10 will buy the best cork sole shoes. 240 Broadway.—440.

The great overcoat sale at the London and Liverpool thothing Co.'s. Bowerv and Heater st., is causing the createst excitement. Thomsands of their Sin, Si2 Si3, Si3, and Si3 overcoats will be sold on Monday and Tuesday for Si St. Sa. and Si. You can buy only one overcoat at a time, and no repeating. Dealers will not be watted on at all adds.

FOR POLICE PROTECTION. SALOON REEPERS BACK UP WERNER'S

BLACKMAIL STORY,

Evidence of Several Men from the Union Market Police Precinct Taken-Ex-Ab-derman Southworth Walvos Examination Louis Werner, the Sixth street saloon keeper. who accuses ex-Alderman Chester H. Southworth of levying blackmail on him and 344 other saloon keepers to pay for police pro-tection, came to Essex Market Police Court yeaterday with several witnesses. Southworth was also there with a number of friends and witnesses to testify to the falsity of statements. A short private examination was held in Justice Patterson's private room. Wer-ner's affidavit was shown to Southworth's counsel, and he was informed that he could gross-examine the complainant if he chose. The lawyer looked around, and, seeing a number of persons, evidently witnesses for Werner, concluded that his client would surely be held for trial, and that it was mere waste of time to take any testimony at that stage of the

proceedings. He therefore stated that his client walved examination, and Justice Patterson held him for trial in \$500 bail. The same bond which Southworth had given for examination was accepted again.

Werner's affidavit charges that he and other saloon keepers were in the habit of paying Southworth \$3 a month to be protected by the

Southworth \$3 a month to be protected by the police in violating the Excise law. On the last occasion that he had paid Southworth his assessment be called Southworth's attention to the fact that Superintendent Murray had issued an order to the police calling for extravigilance in preventing violations of the Excise law, Southworth is alleged to have repiled:

"That is all right. You keep your side door open as usual."

in disputes between amployers and employers when the will not personnited. Reither will be will not personnited. Reither will their wholesale initiation of seebs into their order be permitted to go on. The is all we order be permitted to go on. The is all we will concede it to us. The threatened with drawn of Knight of Labor from organizations or will concede it to us. The threatened with drawn of Knight of Labor from organizations or will concede it to us. The threatened with drawn of Knight of Labor from organizations or will concede the use of the Labor from organization in a special instances that it will occur.

Asked how are the control from the Control of the Labor from the Knichts. One of the fraternity said vesterday in the Labor from the Knichts. One of the fraternity said vesterday that since General Secretary Turner Issued the circular which was published, some of the Knichts. One of the fraternity said vesterday that since General Secretary Turner Issued the circular which was published, some of the Knichts. One of the fraternity said vesterday that since General Secretary Turner Issued the circular which was published, some of the Knichts. One of the fraternity said vesterday that since General Secretary Turner Issued the circular which was published, some of the Knichts. One of the fraternity said vesterday is the common that the same of the Labor said the circular which was published, some of the Knichts. One of the fraternity said vesterday is the common that the said of the first knight of the

tion."

Policemen have gone around to Werner's witnesses and asked them about their transactions with Southworth. The men reported to Captain Shuitz that the saloon keepers said they had paid money, but not for police protection. If Southworth collected an average of \$5 a month from the \$10 saloon keepers in the precinct, he must have got \$18,000 a year. The collect ear that this money was not paid to police say that this money was not paid to them, but was used at Albany and in local

MRS. H. H. AVER'S DIFORCE SUIT.

The Lady whose Esthetic Parlors Made Ocear Wilds Go Into Estantes. CHICAGO, Dec. 18 .- Pretty Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer appeared in Judge Garnett's court to-day as the plaintiff in a divorce suit against her husband, Herbert C. Ayer. The testimony was heard in private by the Judge before the regular Saturday divorce proceedings opened at 10 o'clock. Cyrus Bentley, Jr.,

appeared for the complainant. Mrs. Ayer testified that she was married to Mrs. Ayer testified that she was married to Herbert C. Ayer in Chicago on Oct. 2, 1866. They lived together as husband and wife until October, 1883, when the floal separation took place. It was at about that time that the rich iron firm of Brown, Bouneil & Co., at Youngstown, Ohio, of which the defendant was a member, became insolvent. Mr. Ayer then left his wife, saying that business interests required his presence in Europe. The gossips at the time whispered that his real object was to meet a handsome and somewhat notorious Chicago adventuress, with whom he had become infatuated, and who had taken up her residence in Paris. These facts were not brought out, however, in Mrs. Ayer's testimony, as the charge prefetred was simply that of desertion. On taking his leave, Mr. Ayer, it is alleged in the bill, promised to contribute \$500 a month to the support of his wife, and their two children; but of this, it is stated, he never contributed one cent. Menuwhile Mrs. Ayer has supported herself and the two children by her own exertions, which have always been in an artistic or literary direction. The children, who have remained in the wife's custody, are Miss Harriet, aged 19, and Miss Margaret, aged 10.

The restimony of Mrs. Ayer was supplemented by that of a indy triend who accompanied her into court, and Judge Garnett then continued the hearing to allow the plaintiff's solicitor to obtain depositions from non-residents on certain points which require corroboration.

Mr. Ayer is now said to be living in New York city, and it is rumored that he lailikely to regain part of his lost wealth. Mrs. Ayer cociliates between New York and Chicago, but still claims this city as her home. During Occar Wide's visit to Chicago he was a caler the nome. The nome is a month of the pariors. He said he had seen no more beautiful decorations in America. Herbert C. Ayer in Chicago on Oct. 2, 1866.

Thirty-fre Persons Hurt by an Explosion ROKOMO, Ind., Dec. 18.—Gas was struck in Well No. 2 here yesterday, and in running the drill the gas was by some means ignited. A terrific explosion followed, and thirty-five persons were more or less injured. Those seriously injured are Milo Mandlin, Adolphus Pickett, J. N. Loop, Mr. Ulsier, Riaks Ream, Marion Pierce, Ira Lana, John Dailey, Walter Hockett, George Stuart, Joshus Brown, and David Frazier. The force of the explosion threw every person in the vicinity to the ground, which explains why the injured are not fatally burned. Koxomo, Ind., Dec. 18.-Gas was struck in

Navigation on the Hudson. NEWBURGH, Dec. 18.-The steamer Phillips D. Lefever of the homer Ramedell Transportation line and the steamer James T. Brett of the Newburgh Steamboat Company have discontinued trips between Kewburgh and New York, leaving the new iron atcamer Newburgh and New York, leaving the new iron atcamer Newburgh of the Ramadell line to battle with the Ice alone. The Rawburgh will continue to make daily trips between Newburgh and New York until the Ice prevents. The steamer I myline of the Newburgh and Itavarsiraw line has also gone into winter quarters.

L'out, and Mrs. Moun Goleg Home Lieut, and Mrs. Henn expected to sail for Queenstown resterday in the Umbria but the Lieuten-ant's busineer fiving strevented. They will refure home to a few days towards, protectly next Saintday.